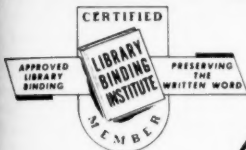


The Library Binder



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INSTITUTE
IN THE INTEREST OF
INCREASED USAGE AND
PROPER PRESERVATION
OF BOOKS

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How LBI Protects Librarians

by ROBERT F. SIBERT, *President, L.B.I.*



Library binding and prebinding involve some forty operations in a library bindery. The LBI Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding specify both materials and construction details with which these operations engineer into a volume the strength necessary to enable it to withstand the normal use intended for a library volume.

Because a finished volume may not, by its appearance, reveal that it is library bound, our industry, through Library Binding Institute, has developed an extensive program designed to protect librarians from deceit and deception in buying library binding.

This protection program for librarians developed over the past quarter of a century has five principal parts which merit the earnest consideration of librarians everywhere. They are:

FIRST: *The Certification System*

LBI opens its membership to all commercial library binders who can merit Certification. A Certified Library Binder is one who has satisfied the following requirements:

- A. Is recommended by librarians.
- B. Has demonstrated capacity to do LBI Standard Library Binding and Prebinding to the satisfaction of a panel of library examiners.
- C. Carries insurance adequate to protect library property entrusted to it.
- D. Has subscribed to the Federal Trade Commission Trade Practice Rules for the Library Binding Industry.

A Certified Library Binder receives a certificate from LBI and may display this seal which librarians should always look for in buying library binding or prebinding.

SECOND: *LBI Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding*

Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding issued by Library Binding Institute January 1, 1958, and based upon the Minimum Specifications for "Class A" Library Binding of the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI and its Standards for Reinforced (Pre-Library Bound) New Volumes. A recent survey showed that most volumes bound in the United States for normal library use are bound according to these specifications.

By use of these Standards, librarians know the product they are buying. They establish a clear understanding between buyer and seller. To insure the librarian against misrepresentation, a warranty form appears on all invoices of Certified Library Binders.

THIRD: *Free Examination Service*

A service offered by Library Binding Institute to any library, whereby it will examine, free of charge, any volumes submitted, to determine whether they meet the Standards. The panel of examiners is made up of distinguished librarians with a high degree of competence in library binding.

FOURTH: *LBI Industry Quality Control Program*

The method Library Binding Institute uses to maintain a quality control over library binding by Certified Library Binders in which all Certified Library Binders are required to participate is as follows:

- A. Annually each Certified Library Binder submits the names and addresses of six

libraries for whom it does LBI Standard Library Binding or Prebinding.

- B. Library Binding Institute requests some or all of the named libraries to submit samples of recent Standard Library Binding or Prebinding which represent the work of the particular Certified Library Binder.
- C. These samples are examined by Library Binding Institute and the volumes returned to the libraries. Library Binding Institute pays all costs.
- D. Library Binding Institute reports to the Certified Library Binder any deviations from the Standards, either in materials or workmanship.

FIFTH: Trade Practice Regulations for the Library Binding Industry

These Regulations were promulgated by the United States Federal Trade Commission on petition of Library Binding Institute. They establish high ethical standards in relations of library binders and librarians and in the competition of library binders with each other. The Regulations include rules concerning representations and warranties, and they require conformity to standards when work is so represented.

Probably no other industry aspires to and maintains higher standards of quality, service, and fair dealing than those which LBI has set for the library binding industry.



CREATING A SELF-RESPECTING INDUSTRY

by WILLIAM STERN

I have been trying to recall some of the more important things which have developed during the last fifteen years that I have been connected with library binding. My feeling is that the library binding industry has emerged from its shell and asserted itself as an important and integral part of our library lives.

More and more, have librarians become aware of the importance of specifications and the adherence to these standards by reputable book binders. Years ago, most librarians had no idea as to what all the technical terms meant; today, thanks to LBI and its educational program, most of us realize why these technicalities are important. Certainly, we are now aware of the costs involved in rebinding



and we can speak more intelligently to book binders about our problems.

Most important, however, has been the remarkable change among the binders themselves. I remember when binders would scarcely acknowledge each other when meeting in a public place. The industry was comprised of a small number of book binders who were suspicious of one another and each other's practices. Today, the same binders not only meet with one another, but exchange ideas, methods and other problems, each seeking to help himself by openly discussing mutual difficulties. There was a time when a binder would not consider asking a competitor how to perform some new operation, such as lettering on pyroxylin cloth. Now, book binders do not hesitate to call on one another for advice.

Not so long ago, an Act of Congress was necessary in order for a binder to visit a competitor's plant. Today, binders visit one another's plants and learn different ways to accomplish the same result — they even help to repair each other's equipment when an emergency arises.

All in all, today's atmosphere in the library binding industry seems to be more clean and healthy; most binders have come to the realization that their industry is a very small one and to pool resources and knowledge pays off in the long run. The binder's attitude towards his own business has changed so radically that one wonders how he managed to survive years ago. Obsolete is the dog-eat-dog manner in which most binders survived (or so they thought); most tradesmen today have a respect for their own dealings with librarians. Price no longer is the only guide in trying to obtain new or additional business, but quality, a reasonable delivery schedule and strict adherence to standards are now equally important selling points. Binders no longer try to obtain work, *regardless of price*, deluding themselves that this course of action is justified in order to keep the plant running.

Most binders now realize that extra work is welcome *only if* a fair profit will be realized. The practice of vicious under-cutting prices (and the resulting inferior work) in order to grab business from one another appears to be on the way out. Conversely, today there seems to be more referral to other binders who are better equipped to perform certain specialized jobs.

LBI is to be congratulated for its guiding hand, principally because it has helped the binders to create a self-respecting industry.

FROM THE MAIL BAG

"As a teacher in a local public school, I feel that your poster would be a valuable asset for a classroom bulletin board."

Libraries and LBI

by JOHN HALL JACOBS, *Librarian*
New Orleans Public Library

It is with the greatest of pleasure and with deepest gratitude that Librarians from every section of the country salute the Library Binding Institute for its contribution to economical and efficient library administration. In my twenty-five years of experience in libraries, I have noted that members of the Institute have pooled their technical information on methods, know-how, and services to provide the best library binding which libraries have ever known.

By this pooling of resources the members of the Institute have provided means for experimentation and research on new products, new methods, and new equipment which have resulted in excellent bindings at a reasonable price. Employing artists to study the problem of appearance, they have provided durable materials in excellent design which have lifted rebound books out of the drab, uninteresting category which once characterized such books, and today, patrons of libraries enjoy reading rebound books which are attractive, easy to open, and convenient to handle. Unpacking a shipment of newly rebound books has become an exciting adventure for the librarian, and placing such books on the shelves "dresses up" the library and attracts patrons.

The Institute has rendered invaluable service to libraries by helping them to establish standard specifications which insures good, attractive binding at a reasonable price. A librarian can trust the modern certified bindery with their binding problems in confidence that each shipment will be handled intelligently, swiftly and well. He has no worries about poor workmanship or materials, and he is relieved of tedious checking or collating because he knows from his experience that each book will be in perfect condition, and that the binder will stand behind every job which he performs. The Institute has instilled a standard of ethics among its members which few associations can equal.

Librarians have not only profited by good binding of shipments committed for binding, but they have also benefited from collateral activities of binding firms. What conference of librarians has not profited from the participation of book binders, through exhibits, through personal interviews with bindery representatives who share their knowledge of binding willingly, and with the wonderful exhibits which are provided?

It has been my privilege as a member of the American Library Association Board on Bookbinding, and as its Chairman, to work with members of the Institute on revision of specifications for binding of library materials, and I can testify that I have found every one



LBI SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Linda Allmand, North Texas State College junior from Port Arthur, has been awarded the annual \$1,000 Library Binding Institute Scholarship in competition among students in colleges and universities throughout the nation.

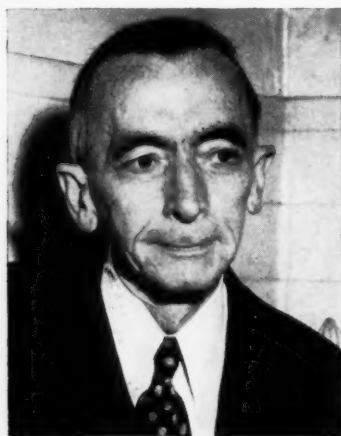
Miss Allmand will use the scholarship fund to complete work on her bachelor's degree in library service at NTSC and work toward a master's degree in the same field at the University of Denver. She plans to do public library work after completing her master's degree.

Qualifications for the award included letters of recommendation, a written paper explaining why she needed the scholarship, and an autobiography. More than 60 students applied for a similar award given in 1958.

Miss Allmand previously worked at the Houston and Port Arthur public libraries for five years. She is a 1954 graduate of Thomas Jefferson High School in Port Arthur, Texas.

Miss Allmand is a member of the NTSC McCracken Club, which strives to promote interest in library service.

of them conscientious, competent, and anxious to cooperate with librarians to the end that libraries will have the best binding at the lowest cost.



- MEMORIES -

by LOUIS N. FEIPEL

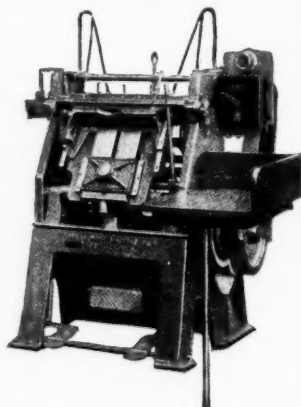
My associations with the Library Binding Institute have been pleasurable ones. They started with my appointment to the ALA's Binding Committee and to its Book-Buying Committee, mainly through the instrumentality of my former library-chief, Dr. Milton J. Ferguson. This led to my appointment to the Joint Committee of the ALA and LBI and my pleasant associations with Pelham Barr, Earl W. Browning, and sundry library-binders and other library-members of the Joint Committee.

My interests were largely devoted to the revision of the Standard Specifications, the compiling of a library-binding terminology, and the preparation of the "Library Binding Manual". In all these undertakings I was ably assisted by Mr. Barr and Mr. Browning; and nothing pleases me more than to see the continued use being made of the "Manual". As a publication of the ALA it is still selling.

In a way it is nice to look at the finished piece of work; but for me it was equally nice to labor on its preparation. Many a Saturday afternoon, and many an evening until nearly midnight, Mr. Barr (and later on Mr. Browning) and I would get together in the LBI offices and wrestle with our tasks. Mr. Barr had the technical knowledge and Mr. Browning had the practical knowledge to level off my exuberant outpourings; and the present occasion is welcomed by me to state my sincere appreciation of the help these gentlemen gave me.

That the LBI may continue the work of the Joint Committee satisfactorily is my earnest wish.

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Editorial

by DUDLEY A. WEISS



An event such as the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Library Binding Institute stimulates library binders and their library customers to reflect upon the years which have passed and to plan for those which are yet to come.

One of the most important tools which we as a nation have used to demonstrate the scope and possibilities of the idea of progress upon which our democracy is founded has been our libraries.

Unlike the ancient Egyptians, we have spent a large portion of our wealth not in tombs for the dead, but upon libraries for the living. Our librarians are not custodians of unused volumes, but educators whose special province lies in the maintenance for use of our accumulated wealth of ideas, and whose energies are devoted to the accelerated use of the printed word.

Over the past half century, librarians and library binders have jointly labored to develop and improve the techniques and materials for maintaining collections. Up to 1954, this was largely a cooperative effort, and from 1934 to 1954, the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI made significant contributions to this area of library practice. Thereafter, when ALA discontinued the Joint Committee, LBI, with the advice of outstanding librarians, and others, has carried forward this vital task. Today, as a result of this long history of a determined effort to provide suitable binding for library use, American collections undoubtedly rank as the best in the world. Librarians the country and the world over look to LBI for help on all problems relating to the maintenance of collections. LBI Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding have become the means of enabling libraries to obtain the lowest cost per circulation or use. LBI has achieved the goal set by ALA, expressed in 1934 when its Council voted to:

... appoint a joint committee whose duties shall be to encourage and, if possible, insure the widespread acceptance and adoption by libraries and binders of the specifications for library binding adopted by the ALA Council June 30, and to facilitate discussion and solution of problems of common interest to binders and libraries.

Or, as expressed by one writer in *LIBRARY TRENDS* almost a quarter of a century later:

"The minimum specifications for Class A

Library Binding have become the accepted standard for library binding. By adhering to these standards inferior binding has largely disappeared from the library scene."

The past has demonstrated the capacity of American librarians and library binders to respond to the challenge of providing volumes readers want, in a form they can use, at a time they want them, and at a cost within the financial resources of libraries. The future dictates a challenge to both binders and librarians to continue this progress. If, on our Twenty-fifth Anniversary, we are to rededicate ourselves to the ideals for which we have labored over the years, I suggest the following as our goals:

*I. The maintenance of collections is a joint responsibility of librarians and library binders. The only customers of library binders are librarians — a unique situation, since most industries (as for example, publishers) have many types of customers. If this responsibility is joint, so then should be the machinery developed for the discharge of that responsibility. Unfortunately, since 1954, there has been no such formal machinery by which cooperative action may be successfully initiated and executed. So long as libraries have books, the interests of ALA and LBI are substantially alike in the matter of maintenance of collections and the formulation of a program of cooperative endeavors is a prerequisite for future progress.

*II. The training of librarians must include, at the minimum, an exposure to the problems of a sound conservation program. LBI receives hundreds of letters each year from librarians seeking information on this subject. As a result, it has published brochures and pamphlets designed to supplement the *LIBRARY BINDING MANUAL*. But the starting point must be established in the professional training of librarians in schools of library science. A formal program, embodying the minimum of necessary factual data, should be developed for all library schools.

III. Maintenance of collections is an economic problem. Books are consumable commodities. They are the inventory of a library — they wear out and must be replaced. LBI Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding specify the type of binding which is a budget-saving device because they enable a library to obtain the lowest cost per circulation or use. These basic dollar and cents facts

involve not only librarians, but also purchasing agents, trustees and others connected with a library's fiscal policies. One of the major projects in the future should be a program of education of the community on the economics of maintaining collections.

IV. Conservation is not solely a matter of buying binding. It is a matter of sound procedures within a library. These should be reduced to a set of practical rules adaptable to any library, in which standardization is achieved, thereby reducing costs to both libraries and library binders. The standardization and rationalization of procedures is an important project for future action by librarians and library binders.

V. The modern library is more than a collection of volumes. Its collections include fine arts materials and records, and the scope of its activities is wide. Even its collections of volumes vary from very fine editions to stapled pamphlets. While LBI Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding are concerned with materials intended for normal library use (and abuse), consideration should be given to the myriad of other material which must be maintained, whether for temporary or permanent use. Methods and techniques for handling these materials should be carefully studied and procedures developed.

VI. Finally, research and development must be continued, covering all aspects of the physical book. Over the past twenty-five years, library binding operations have been substantially mechanized, and today research continues to make a better product and to improve service. Such research must be accelerated and should be the product of a joint effort by the industry and its suppliers.

We are at the dawn of a new decade in which our population will increase by some thirty-three million Americans. To them, we owe the obligation of transmitting our ideas of the free man, dignified and worthy, and capable of infinite self-development. Together librarians and library binders can fulfill this obligation. Therein lies their challenge of the future.



FROM THE MAIL BAG

"Your publications are so helpful, informative and worth while that I am returning the enclosed form in order to secure the others on the list."

What Price Quality!

A school supply dealer lists some of the disadvantages which may result from standard bidding procedures.

by *DAVID H. LAYCOCK

**Reprinted through courtesy of Illinois School Board Journal*

The question of whether to buy for quality or for price is an old, old question. First of all, you can buy quality without paying exorbitant prices. By hiring better teachers and paying a little more for them you can easily get value received. Higher grade equipment will usually last longer, is better guaranteed and, therefore, will pay for itself in actual saving besides being more attractive, more comfortable and more functional.

Of how much real value is it to you and your school to have top notch teachers, good buildings well equipped with quality equipment and well supplied with the latest in teaching aids? We can't be consistent and say that we believe in hiring good teachers and paying good salaries — but we favor cheap furniture and a cut-back on expenditures for teaching aids. Neither can we favor top quality and design in furniture, equipment and supplies but low cost teachers. The total environment of the pupil is the thing that counts and the cheap way is seldom the best way for the school and the children.

Every school board member sincerely wants to do what is best for the students, teachers, patrons and taxpayers in his district. This is quite a task and there is a great temptation in many places to buy low cost materials and hold down teachers salaries because those who desire to hold down taxes are heard from more loudly and are usually better organized than those who want to provide better schools for our children.

DOES BIDDING PAY?

The practice of bidding on school supplies does not pay in some places. It is sometimes a losing proposition for the school, and the supplier as well, for the following reasons:

1. Time consumed by school staff in assembling a year's needs, sending out lists, tabulating and evaluating bids when they are received often costs the school more in time and trouble than can be saved.

2. When buying policy calls for quality and service at a fair price with respect to both, the superintendent or business manager spends less time on purchasing and more on improving the schools. When merchandise is purchased from a reputable company, this checking on quality, return of material, correspondence, etc. can be minimized. Routine periodic checks and spot checks on quality and prices are required by this means. Low bid buying

requires constant checking. The low bidder usually makes little money or he is cutting corners somewhere and you must be sure it isn't quality that is cut.

3. Administrators have a hard job figuring out everything the teachers will need for the next year. Teachers trying to make certain they will have enough, often ask for more than they need. The result is that buying often times is heavier than it would be if purchases were made more often and as needed. Requisitions made on an individual basis, school by school, could be acted on periodically.

MORE COSTS

4. Annual buying many times forces operation of a warehouse, with warehouse help and a truck for distribution of materials. This cost is unusually prohibitive. Even if you buy at very little above distributor's cost in a medium large city on annual bid and operate a warehouse, you are probably paying too much. With warehouse and employee expense, you may be paying more in profit and handling than school supply houses would charge to handle your orders and ship to your individual schools. You could almost eliminate the collection of unused items, save considerably in trouble and administrative supervision, and at the same time maintain good control over quality and results.

5. Do you purchase the groceries for your home by securing prices from various stores — and then buy each item from the store that has the lowest price? What about brand names, personal preferences, and service — do they enter into the picture in your personal purchases? Isn't there a similarity between buying for your home and buying for your school? Most superintendents and business managers are very well versed on the prices, quality, service materials and various characteristics of the different companies. Are you putting their education, judgment and experience to the best advantage if you insist they throw everything into the pot and hand out the contracts item by item to the low bidder? Many districts are using the knowledge of their staff to better advantage by relying more and more on their judgment in these matters. It really pays.

As public servants (and public servants you certainly are — serving without pay on a job that often seems a thankless one) you are interested in establishing policies that will insure the best results with those who are most important (the children) and to satisfy the majority of those who elected you.

QUALITY HAS SUPPORTERS

Who you will have supporting you if you favor the purchase of quality material and equipment for your schools?

The children are for you every time and children are usually very good judges of

quality. It seems reasonable that students would be happier with quality desks, for example, because they are most comfortable, their desk and their classroom look nicer with better designed furniture. The Teachers are with you because their classrooms are much more attractive, the furniture is more functional and students and teachers are united in their feeling of pride in their classrooms.

Patrons and most taxpayers are with you because your school is *their* school and pride of ownership is one of the strong characteristics in the American people. Most communities have a tremendous amount of pride in their schools. In such districts, it is not uncommon for a resident who has no children in school to take guests over to show them "our school, which we think is one of the finest anywhere." They display the school as an example of the progressiveness of their community and as one of the outstanding reasons why anyone should be interested in living there.

Remember that the average annual income in any community as in direct relation to the average educational level in that community. Districts with better schools produce more successful college students, a certain per cent of whom return to the community. Graduates of agricultural schools usually require more equipment to follow modern trends in farming. This makes implement and farm supply business better and makes a more successful farm operation.

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College graduates not only have more "earning power" but they have more "yearning power" as well. They have acquired more of a taste for better things. Therefore, if you provide schools in your district that are instrumental in producing more college graduates they will have a higher *average* income and will spend more money in your community.

The total environment and result produced by your school is the thing that really counts. Hiring the best teachers is certainly important but it isn't enough. How good a job could the finest carpenter do if you handed him an inferior set of tools. A dull saw, nicks in the blade of his plane, etc. would certainly have an effect on the results.

If you sincerely want the best result — the best possible product, which is, of course, your High School Graduate, you must have top teachers with the best possible building facilities, furnishings and teaching aids.

SCHOOL PURCHASES ARE INVESTMENTS

One of the first things the President of a Board of Education in a rural district once told me with a great deal of pride was, "We pay our superintendent a topnotch salary. We think he is one of the finest and we think we are more than getting our moneys' worth". *It was true!* They were making the best investment on earth. My, how it was paying! The whole school showed it.

Being a good administrator with a progressive Board of Education to back him up, he had surrounded himself with a fine staff of teachers who were well equipped to do the job. There was no sign of extravagance because the school was the picture of efficiency. Everything about the school had a look of quality. Here, the people were investing more in their school but *just look at the return on their investment.* Try to tell that district they should head their schools in a different direction to save a few dollars. Schools are not a burden, they are an *investment* which pays the greatest dividend, dollar for dollar of any investment anyone can make.

Yes, in your community, the same as everywhere, the higher the educational level the better business is in drug stores, clothing stores, real estate, medicine, etc. because, again, education stimulates business in all directions by providing more "earning" and more "yearning" power.

EDUCATION OPPOSES COMMUNISM

Education, when conducted on a high level, is our best weapon against communism. We are thankful we live in a country where we have competitive Free Enterprise and that this system of competition is forever producing better things to make the lives of our loved ones and ourselves more pleasant and attractive.

Contrast our situation with that of Russia where restraint of competition has brought to a screeching halt any possible advancement in appearance, design and function of such items as classroom fixtures. Only by concentrating a great per cent of their efforts in the field of science, have they been able to make notable gains.

Culture, higher standards of living and greater social development are reached in our country through competition. And, if education is the most important institution in the country (next to the home and the church), why shouldn't our children be the recipients of the best of these advantages?

REMEMBRANCES

The price of supplies or equipment you buy, original cost of buildings and salaries of teachers will have been long forgotten when the quality, appearance, performance and results of what you bought or who you hired is still a vital and important factor. Did you ever hear of *any* school board member being complimented by his friends and neighbors for the job he did in standing firmly for cheaper materials and equipment for his school 3, 5, 8, or 10 years ago? Most people have never heard of it.

But a great many board members have been remembered favorably for the good job they did in building a quality school, equipping it with quality furniture and equipment and hiring more competent teachers which makes a more attractive, comfortable, efficient and better staffed school.

By this means many board members have, without realizing, left a monument to their foresight, undying interest in the children of their community and to their intestinal fortitude in being willing to stand up and be counted on the side of the children, patrons, teachers and farsighted citizens of their communities.

* "Dave" Laycock is President of Allied School Equipment, Inc., Springfield, Illinois. This company is, by invitation, a Service Associate of the I.A.S.B.

BOOK FINE — \$47250

San Antonio, Tex. — Someone checked the book "Castle Blair" out of the Carnegie Public Library here around Christmas in 1908 — and it was returned yesterday, more than 50 years overdue.

The book was placed in a collection chute at a branch library, preventing officials from learning who brought it back.

They said the book would have carried a \$472.50 fine, but that it probably was listed as lost and paid for by the borrower.

In Memoriam



Oscar Schnabel

In 1875, Oscar Schnabel's father, Christoph A. Schnabel, with a background in blank book binding, foresaw the need for other types of binding to meet the ever increasing need in the preservation of the written word. Having found a new work which needed to be done in the city of Indianapolis, which was then only 54 years old, he established a job book bindery in his home. By way of comparison with present methods employed, at that time the plow and press were still used for trimming books. The early job binding included such departures from past styles as binding the records and valued papers of professional men, the doctors and lawyers of early Indianapolis. Then as now, problems in the mechanics of binding presented themselves and among the more unusual materials bound were the law suit records which required that exhibits such as a poison bottle, gun and hat had to be bound into the volumes of case records. A few years after establishing the bindery in his home and meeting the challenges which it offered, he moved to a downtown location to meet the expanding demand for the services which he was able to furnish.

Being a man whose life was based on the theory that "anything worth doing should be done well", his father in the proud tradition of handcraft trades, desired a continuation of his services as well as his way of providing those services in passing his trade on to his son. Oscar joined him in the bindery in 1894 and was actively engaged in his bindery until his passing on August 10, 1959.

During that period, he saw the growth in importance of Library Binding as we know it today. After his father's passing in 1919, he continued under the name of C. A. Schnabel & Co. In 1925 he formed a partnership which in turn became a branch of the National Library Bindery Company of Mass. This association was terminated in 1939 at which time the Indianapolis branch became the National Library Bindery Company of Indiana, Inc. as it is today.

Oscar was a charter member of LBI and served on the Joint Committee of the ALA and LBI for many years. The LBI Convention was always a "must" when he was physically able to attend.

Locally, he was an active member of "Junto" and the "ROTARY CLUB of Indianapolis".

BROOKLYN COLLEGE LIBRARY

by H. G. BOUSFIELD, *Brooklyn College Librarian*

A new library addition, giving another 100,000 square feet of floor area, was opened in September. Unlike the old building to which it is joined the new portion is modular in form with few permanent weight-bearing interior walls. The new structure provides a total capacity of 500,000 books and seats 1,750. Two additional floors can be added in the future. The building is air-conditioned and fluorescent-lighted.

The liberal use of contemporary-style lounge chairs and individual study tables,

faculty carrels, two faculty lounges — one of which is a penthouse adjoining an open-air tiled roof — lend an air of informality. Other special features include an auditorium for 120, numerous "talking" rooms, a photoduplication room, a sound-proofed recording studio with wire connections to the auditorium, a mechanized book-distributing device, and a well-insulated room for IBM data processing equipment used primarily in the centralized book circulation system.

NO HUMAN SITUATION IS STATIC

by VERNER W. CLAPP

President, Council on Library Resources, Inc.

When in 1895 Ainsworth Rand Spofford was making to Congress, as required by law, "a full report touching a complete reorganization of the Library of Congress," of which he has been librarian for 31 years, he supplied among other things a complete list of his own duties, the mere detailing of which required two printed pages. Among the functions listed was "the selection of books, pamphlets and periodicals for binding or repairs, and the scrutiny of all title-letterings returned from the bindery, to correct errors". (1). A little later, when the Joint Committee on the Library was taking testimony on the proposed reorganization, it asked Mr. Spofford about these duties, with respect to binding.

Representative Quigg. Now, this clerk, Strout, is in charge of the [binding] work, is he not?

Mr. Spofford. Yes, sir.

Representative Quigg. He has clerks and employees under him?

Mr. Spofford. Not at all. I must say right here that I generally direct and apportion all the library business . . . I call for any man to do any work that is needed to be done, so that Strout has little or no actual assistance, except occasionally in making up any of the large lists.

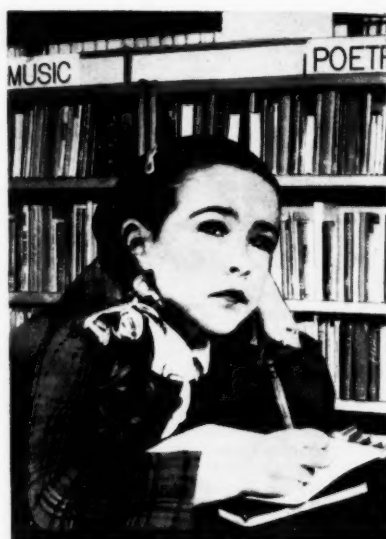
Representative Quigg. Is Strout a practical binder?

Mr. Spofford. No, sir; he has no need to be. The Government Printer employs expert workmen, and I have myself served a brief apprenticeship in a bindery in my boyhood, and can judge of the quality of all work and materials. (2).

The picture that presents itself is interesting. One of the principal librarians of the United States — and indeed of the world — under inhuman pressures of work, was himself selecting the books for binding (a selection had to be made because the binding appropriations did not extend to all the needs), reviewing the lettering, and judging of the quality of work and materials, based on an apprenticeship which very subtly raises the question of the possibility of child labor in binderies at that time.

A lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then. It is probably safe to say that the present Librarian of Congress does not select the books for binding or check the lettering; it may be supposed that he no longer regards himself as the Library's authority on binding workmanship or materials.

A good history of library binding still needs to be written. (Your Executive Director



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informs me he is compiling what should be an important chapter in this as yet even unplanned history.) Whatever other findings that history would produce, I am certain of one thing — that it will be found that the rapidity and importance of advance in library binding can be correlated with the degree of cooperation between librarians and binders. Each is dependent upon the other; each has to gain from the cooperation.

The period immediately following the establishment of the Library Binding Institute and the Joint Committee of the Institute and the American Library Association has been called (by a librarian) "the golden period of improvement in library binding". This same librarian has pointed out that the reverse of Gresham's Law took place as a result of the Class A Specifications — "By adhering to

these standards inferior binding has largely disappeared from the library scene" (3).

But no human situation is static. New needs, new materials, new processes are created every day; and these require that the solutions of yesterday be continuously reviewed. But there is one situation which is continuous; we have been shown the values of cooperation and the patterns through which cooperation may be carried on; these are lessons which took a great many years to learn, but which, once learned, are applicable through every change. I have complete confidence that the cooperation between binders and librarians which has in the past provided librarians with sources of good, appropriate and economical binding under circumstances in which they could have confidence, and which at the same time has safeguarded certain other social values in which librarians have an interest, will in the future be adaptable to the new needs as they arise.

(1) *Special Report of the Librarian of Congress*, Dec. 2, 1895. 54th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document No. 7. p. 12.

(2) *Condition of the Library of Congress*, Mar. 3, 1897. 54th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document Report 1573. p. 39-40.

(3) John B. Stratton: *Libraries and Commercial Binderies*. *Library Trends* 4:301-311, January 1956. p. 305, 308.

BINDING BUDGETS AND THE INCREASING BINDING PROBLEMS OF LIBRARIES

by MAURICE F. TAUBER

In his paper on "Should the Librarian Be a Bibliophile?", which was read at a meeting of the Long Island Library Club, February 21, 1902, and subsequently published in the March, 1902 issue of the *Library Journal*, William Warner Bishop wrote:

Have all our librarians the ability to tell good from poor paper, to distinguish between different grades of morocco and other leathers? Can we tell how a book should be sewed and berate the binder when he fails, with the perversity of his kind, to follow directions? Do we know the difference between good printing and bad? Can we appreciate that the proper registration, clear and beautiful type, and serviceable bindings are more truly artistic than the combination of heavy and ugly type poorly set, muddy ink, and imitation chamois skin binding which now beguiles the innocent purchaser of supposedly "artistic" books — sent him "on approval", without request? And lastly are there many of us who know intimately the history of the finer and

more expensive sorts of book-making, who love the books into whose making has gone the devoted skill of artist and printer and binder?

Bishop observed that there may be a few librarians who know all these things, but he was quite sure that the majority of them do not "have any such qualifications. Many of them undoubtedly can tell good paper from bad, have become acquainted with imitation bindings, know something of sewing, can recognize poor type, and can enjoy fine binding. Even today, however, almost sixty years after Bishop made this statement, librarians as a group have not been able to develop the type of background that he suggested. The growth in specialization among library positions has something to do with this state of affairs. Many librarians are not called upon to use this type of information, and hence spend little time in fostering this kind of knowledge. Apparently many librarians still know how to "berate the binder when he fails, with the perversity of his kind, to follow directions."

How perverse is the binder? It has been evident that binders in the United States have done a remarkable job in developing programs of binding which meet more and more the practical needs of growing libraries. We have spent considerable space in our journals and books on librarianship with the idea that perhaps the future will see informa-

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tion put on memory drums, tapes, film, and on everything else but paper in the form that we know it now. The truth of the matter, however, is that library collections throughout the nation are increasing in size of their book and periodical holdings, and have new needs in the care of archives, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other materials. New libraries are starting in schools, colleges, universities, governmental units, industrial units, and in business and technological enterprises. Has the binder been aware of these developments? Is he so perverse that he fails to see that libraries have varying problems in conservation, and that he insists on following his own way, rather than "directions" of librarians?

The evidence is that the binder of today has become familiar with the changed needs of libraries, and has tried to cooperate with librarians in making their funds go as far as possible. In our volume on *Technical Services in Libraries* (Columbia University Press, 1954), note is taken of the increase in the size of book and periodical budgets, and a failure to match this increase with growth in binding budgets. In any number of surveys of libraries, one may find that there are growing collections which have been inadequately taken care of a result of insufficient funds. In the survey of *The Columbia University Libraries* (Columbia University Press, 1958), it was calculated that in 1944-45 a total of 16,314 volumes were bound for \$29,925; in 1955-56, some 25,722 volumes were bound for \$66,349. Although the binding budget for these materials has more than doubled, the number of volumes bound has not doubled. Increases in the costs of binding have followed increases in everything else. But as libraries increase in size, acquire more unbound foreign material (through the Farmington Plan or direct purchase), subscribe to more serials, and purchase older collections which have been allowed to deteriorate in bindings, they will need to face squarely the question of preservation of their investments. One library alone at Columbia, the Avery Architectural Library, estimated during the survey that it required \$50,000 to repair and bind volumes. A total of \$67,000 was estimated for various libraries without including the vast holdings in the Butler Library stacks.

Some years ago we did a survey of Montana State University Library. In the report it was stated that "to clear the arrears in binding, a sum of \$10,000 be allotted over a period of five years." This may seem to be a small figure, but as each year goes by and funds are not allotted in situations of this sort (this does not mean that Montana has not made proper provisions), the collections fall into greater binding arrears, and service is impaired proportionately. Even though the binding librarian at Columbia reported that the budget for binding had increased to \$77,000, she observed that this sum "barely covers binding of periodicals and of material

in use. And we do not have enough money for staff, or space to keep in repair the material which stands on the shelves."

In respect to libraries as a group, the "Statistics" which appear in the January issue of *College and Research Libraries* provide some interesting figures on binding funds. The following table is summarized from these statistics:

	Funds for Binding (MEDIAN)	Funds for Books and Binding (MEDIAN)
1943-44 (61 libraries)	\$ 8,932	\$67,726
1952-53 (70 libraries)	14,000	97,496
1957-58 (110 libraries)	14,916	116,556

It seems clear, even after the examination of the budgets for the individual libraries, that for some reason or other we have a blind spot in our budgeting when we increase funds for books and periodicals and do not systematically determine proper allotments for increases in binding funds. Bishop's earlier remarks on the need of properly cared for collections in order to provide high level service are as still true today as they were in 1902. Librarians and binders can work together in making funds go as far as possible, in the development of special types of binding for lesser-used materials, but even this procedure cannot be a substitute for adequate funds. Undoubtedly, many of the larger libraries cannot get "all the money they need" for binding and preservation, but the case seems clear that many of them are getting further behind in the great responsibility for prevention of deterioration of their collections. The Library Binding Institute might profitably examine this question in detail so that its service to libraries may be even more useful than it has been in the past.

FROM THE LBI MAIL BAG

Sirs:

Congratulations on your beautiful L.B.I. poster. May I please have two, one for the main library, the other for the Professional library.

I am also interested in your LBI Standards for library binding, the Standardized Lettering and the BROCHURE, Talk About Library Binding. If these are not available, I would be most happy to possess the posters. Thank you so much!

With best of seasonal wishes, I remain,

The Joint Committee

by H. G. BOUSFIELD
Librarian,
Brooklyn College



My close relationship with library binders dates from my appointment by the American Library Association in 1948 as Chairman of the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI. My tenure was a long one, lasting until 1952. Pelham Barr was then Executive Director. The library members were: Leo R. Etzkorn, Harry L. Gage, and John Adams Lowe; the LBI members: J. Howard Atkins, Lawrence D. Sibert, Oscar Schnabel, and J. Vernon Ruzicka.

The Committee met approximately every other month at the Chemists' Club on East 41 Street in New York. I well recall my first meeting with Pelham Barr in the Chemists' Club Lobby. Mr. Barr became well-known to librarians — in name, at least. He recognized the importance of keeping binding matters before librarians. Every other issue of the *Library Journal* carried a little article on library binding.

The committee members were impressed with what Mr. Barr had accomplished. As Milton J. Ferguson said in his warm obituary (*Library Journal*, February, 1948, page 285) "The job to which Barr devoted the last twelve years of his life, and which brought him into the orbit of the librarian, was, of course, the creation and development of the Library Binding Institute. How many librarians, how many bookbinders, remember clearly the conditions which obtained in the craft in the year 1935? Binders were not too gracefully cutting each others' throats . . . Librarians were praying for good luck and bargains without knowledge of what they should get and what it would cost them."

What Mr. Barr accomplished in establishing this national trade association still affects librarians and binders.

After Mr. Barr's death, Mr. Earl W. Browning assumed the executive directorship and carried on with vigor. Mr. Browning was well fitted for the responsibilities of the job. He was the retired librarian of the Peoria Public Library and had been a member of the Joint Committee. Mr. Browning continued Mr. Barr's practice of feeding the *Library Journal* little articles; but he did more than this. It was he who pushed to completion a long-contemplated brochure prepared, under the

direction of the Joint Committee of the ALA and the LBI, by Browning and Louis N. Feipel which was published by ALA in 1951 under the title "Library Binding Manual". The Manual was well received by librarians and library binders.

In those early days, Mr. Browning and the Committee were engaged with the Certification Plan of the Joint Committee. An effort was made to tighten up the organization, with the binders proving their responsibility and reliability by pledging themselves, through membership in the LBI, "to conduct their business fairly as set forth in the Pledge of Fair Dealing". I think I am right in feeling that this effort was a salutary one and that the tightening up was of great benefit to the binders; it certainly was to librarians.

Mr. Browning said in a *Library Journal* article (July, 1949, page 1049) "The LBI is run by its members under the most democratic system it has been possible to devise. Within the framework of the cooperative program of the Joint Committee, all actions are taken on majority vote. Every member bindery, no matter what its size, has only one vote on all questions except the expenditures of funds. All officers, as well as representatives on the Joint Committee, may be nominated from the floor without previous notice."

Standards of binding were of great concern to the Joint Committee. In a short article that I submitted for publication in the *Library Journal* (January 1, 1948) I stated that it was possibly no exaggeration to say that most libraries in their conservation and binding are directly or indirectly affected by the work of the Joint Committee of the ALA and the LBI. At that time, thirteen years after the establishment of the Joint Committee, the work of the Committee had, I felt, so permeated the thinking and procedures of most librarians that what had been done was taken for granted. I referred to the fact that a silent revolution had occurred in the standards of library binding.

It might be well to remember that the Joint Committee (now that it no longer exists) dealt only with matters which involved relations between librarians and members of LBI. The Joint Committee was nothing like any other library association committee, or even like any other joint committee of two organizations. It was in many ways unique because it represented a definite program in which a group of buyers worked through a group of sellers to maintain standards of workmanship and business ethics. Through this program the ALA representatives on the Committee exerted far-reaching power in the binding field since they alone decided whether a bindery should be certified. Though the Committee did not have actual control over binders who were not members, because the program maintained standards for the most

The Library Binder

important part of the industry, it had a beneficial influence on the rest.

In my experience as Chairman of the Joint Committee, I can recall the wide and open exchange of views on many matters of mutual concern. I believe the plan was successful because the groups felt a mutual respect and understanding. It is interesting to think of the many projects that came before the Committee. Microfilming was beginning to be of some concern to binders, as well as storage binding. We were just coming into the years when post-war material shortages were becoming less acute. Binderies were beginning to catch up with their abnormal backlog, but they still lacked sufficient trained personnel. In the four years of my chairmanship, we were constantly faced with the problem of continuing increases in the cost of materials and labor. Because of this, the Committee warned librarians and advised binders that there would inevitably be a revision of the Guide of Fair Value prices. The Committee alerted librarians to the need of anticipating these increases in planning budgets.

Another problem was the fact that edition binders were beginning to use paper covering instead of cloth over the boards for fiction and some non-fiction. The practice obviously had implications for binders and librarians.

The Joint Committee was also the recipient of many communications from librarians asking questions about binding. The Chairman usually referred such questions, if they were of a technical nature, to the Executive Director of LBI, who made a point of answering all of them.

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Joseph Ruzicka, Inc. of Baltimore, Maryland and Greensboro, North Carolina has awarded two scholarships this past year, one to the Maryland Library Association and one to the North Carolina Library Association. They are in the amounts of \$1000 each and the sole stipulation is that they be given to worthy library students needing financial assistance. Both are named the JOSEPH RUZICKA SCHOLARSHIP.

The first Maryland scholarship was awarded by the Maryland Library Association to Miss Kay O'Shea of Baltimore County, a student at the Drexel Library School. Miss Janet R. T. Stevens, President of the Maryland Library Association writes, "Miss O'Shea seems to be an outstanding young woman who will amply justify her scholarship and who displays the qualities which would be indicative of her potential ability as a librarian." An announcement of the winner of the North Carolina JOSEPH RUZICKA SCHOLARSHIP appears elsewhere in this issue of the "Binder".

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Reprint Of A Report

by PELHAM BARR, ESQ., at the LBI 1939 Meeting

Instead of making the usual annual report, I should like to join in the celebration of the five years of cooperation between the library profession and the library binding industry. I should like to talk about these five years as the binders see them, just as Mr. Archer has discussed the results of the cooperative program from the library viewpoint.

I realize that five years is a very funny period of time to talk about — very unfashionable these days. Nowadays we are interested only in split seconds or a thousand years. We use radio, radio-photo, telephone and Clipper airplanes in order not to lose a second in getting the latest fashion from Paris — and what is it? The bustle worn seventy years ago. We spend millions of dollars on news-gathering and use all the miracles of science to give it to us as quickly as possible the words of some modern statesman. And what are those words? They are the words of Machiavelli or the growls of the cave-man.

But five years are very dull and uninteresting, especially when they are filled with hard work and they do not use gadgets from the World of Tomorrow. In these five years, the Joint Committee has started what may be a new fashion in economic cooperation — not a fashion which goes back to the days of the bustle. The committee has shown practical statesmanship — but it is the statesmanship of peace, not conflict; of cooperation, not power politics.

I must admit that I can't report from introspection how the binders feel about this cooperative program. I am not a binder — I am only a shirt-sleeve economist. I can only tell you how I think the binders see this program — and how they act. I can only interpret the meanings of their actions.

I hope that the librarians will consider this last sentence as a sort of general answer to some of the questions they ask me. This particular kind of question has a variety of forms, but they all end up with "Well, why do binders act that way?"

I must confess that this question was one of the final lessons which taught me that all was not well with the science of economics. For many years I had been feeling a growing suspicion that I had better forget everything I had learned about economics and start all over again. I was finally convinced of this

when I began to work with the library binders. I have come to feel that it is impossible to understand how library binders act, or how any business man acts, or how anybody behaves economically so long as we stick to the concepts of classical economics, whether of the National Association of Manufacturers or of Karl Marx. And I feel that we cannot get a clear picture of what the cooperative program means in library binding unless we throw away such ideas as that of the so-called "economic man". You know — that creature of the economic textbooks who always acts according to law, whether he knows it or not. He buys and sells according to the law of supply and demand; he works according to the labor theory of value; he breathes according to the concepts of marginal utility. He makes his economic decisions — like whether to have a billion dollar merger or have prunes for breakfast — by carefully weighing all the facts and consulting all the charts and statistics.

But all the economic theory and textbooks will not tell you why a library binder acts that way. I have come to the conclusion, very sadly, that a library binder just isn't an "economic man" and that he would be thrown out of any respectable economics book. I have come to the further conclusion that either there isn't any "economic man" or else he is just a human being — even a library binder is a human being. When we make economic decisions, which we do so many times every day, we make them mostly without facts and charts. And the most important decisions we make are from the heart as much as from the head.

People who are not in business are inclined to picture businessmen making cold-blooded decisions like an "economic man". Little businessmen are inclined to picture big businessmen making decisions that way. Businessmen picture bankers doing that. I have known all kinds and that is not the picture I have seen. It is true that big corporations become less emotional in their decisions, but a mistake can be just as stupid if it is on a chart in three colors as if it were under the hat of a peanut vendor. The smaller the industry, the more likely it is that the people in it will act less like the textbooks say they should. And library binding is a very small industry.

Of course, the buying and selling of binding service are economic activities. Of course, the problems of the binding industry and of its relations with the libraries are economic problems. Of course, the cooperative program of the Joint Committee is an attempt to solve economic problems. But these statements do not tell a clear story. The truth of what has been happening is that the Joint Committee's program is a venture in psychotherapy — it is having the effect of a spiritual rehabilitation of the people in the library binding industry.

When we see that, we begin to see why binders act that way. We can contrast how binders would act if there were no cooperative program with the way in which they are acting now. We can even look into the World of Tomorrow and see how they might act if all librarians and all binders understood the program.

It is very difficult to explain in a few minutes how any binder acts, and why — it is impossible to do so for the whole industry. There are two important things to see and remember. One is that each binder is an individual — and while there are common patterns of behavior, there are unpredictable variations. The other thing is that the pattern of behavior for a whole industry does not include only the sum total of individual behavior patterns, but also the interrelations between each binder and all the others. This makes a very intricate network of behavior even for a small industry like library binding. It is intricate and bewildering to watch — but also fascinating.

In the early days of library binding, there were a few qualified library binders — they had their regular customers and they had little competition. There was a basis of mutual trust between binder and librarian and much was left to the judgment of the binder. In many cases, this is still true — but these cases now form only a small proportion of the total of binding transactions. After the war to end war, competition began to increase and has been growing in intensity ever since. More libraries have learned of the advantages of rebinding. There are more binderies — some people who are not and never were library binders have gone into the work. Some concerns in other fields have taken on library binding as a side-line. Many binders have extended their territories for soliciting work and there is now a continuous overlapping network of competition all the way across the country. This means that not only are binderies in the same area affected

by each other's actions, but a binder with a small and formerly sheltered business in New England may be indirectly, but seriously, affected by the actions of a non-competing binder in the west.

Competition, of course, is the key to most of the actions — competition and the fear of competition and retaliation against competition. In this country, some of our loudest statesmen worship the idea of competition without knowing what it is. But even economists are beginning to realize that what used to be called "perfect competition" in the textbooks does not exist. There is no such thing as unlimited competition — unlimited competition must lead to monopoly because competition is self-destructive, just as unlimited war must lead to peace.

It is not easy for many librarians to understand just what competition is and what it makes people do. The same kind of competition doesn't enter into their own lives. Librarians say to me, "Well, if a binder can't afford to do work at a certain price, why does he take it?" This question is based on the idea that a binder is an "economic man" from the textbooks — that he always acts rationally. There is a general belief that businessmen are in business to make money — but a lot of businessmen don't know it.

Suppose that a librarian tells a binder who has been doing the work regularly that a competitor has offered to do binding for 10 per cent less. If the binder says that he can't afford to do it for less, he stands to lose the business. If he says he will take it for less, he knows he will lose money. He knows it — but he may feel that losing money is better than not having the work — he can make up for it some other time. After this happens a few times, he may slow up on paying his bills. Sooner or later, he tries to make up for it in some way. He may cut wages or he may buy cheaper materials; he may tell his employees not to be so careful in working and to get more work done. In this way, he feels that he can hold out — always hoping for some miracle. If he has a little money to start with, he may be able to do it for a few years — if he has no money, he does not last.

The competitor who started it, may not have had the slightest idea that he could do the work for 10 per cent less. The mere fact that a man says so proves nothing, except in the economics textbooks. There have been plenty of cases in which a binder has gone to a library and offered to do work for less knowing that he wouldn't get the work, but hoping that in this way he would force the

prices down for the man who had it and perhaps put him out of business.

At this point, we begin to cross the borderline from the binder who is merely human non-rational to the one who is irrational. In every industry there are men who have what the psychiatrists call destructive impulses. They want to wreck things unless they can dominate. There is nothing about these people in the economics books because they don't fit into charts and statistics. Then there is the "or else" method of getting business in which one man may demand of another that he share his customers or else he will cut prices.

What happens to the first man's competitors under such conditions? They are confronted with similar dilemmas and sometimes they retaliate — and the result may be more price-cutting. All of which sounds fine for the libraries. But is it? Who pays the cost of bankruptcies? Who pays for poor work and low wages? Whose books are spoiled? Is or is not the library a part of society?

But, it may be asked — doesn't competition force binders to make better bindings and to be more efficient? Not when there is destructive competition. At such times, competitors tend to take the easiest way. Improving methods takes money and energy — under destructive competitive conditions, money and energy are not available. Even in the best of times, the proportion in any industry who strive for improvement is very low. The dominant characteristics of business under destructive competition are fear and inertia.

What I have described is one kind of competition in the binding industry — it is the kind which the industry still has. But, if there had been no cooperative program, it would have been so much worse in the past five years that it would have destroyed many binderies and left even the stronger ones weak. There would have been no standards of quality in general use — even if there had been specifications. The mere fact that a library asks for work according to certain specifications is no evidence that the work will be done that way, if the price is too low — certainly not for any length of time. If prices are arithmetically unsound, no specifications and not even the U. S. Army could assure good work.

What is the answer to this kind of destructive competition? What can be done to keep binders from acting against their own interests and those of the libraries? The only thing which can be done is what the Joint Committee has done. The problem is psychological.

Destructiveness must be transformed into constructiveness. The most important transformation is to restore a sense of craftsmanship — to encourage competition on quality. The next is to replace a sense of insecurity with a sense of security. But encouragement is a matter of psychiatry—it needs incentives, it needs reassurance, confidence, faith. There is only one source from these — the customers.

The binding industry needed to be told that there were a majority of librarians who would treat them fairly, who really wanted them to do good work and who really wanted their work done under reasonably good labor conditions. The binders needed some tangible expression of this spirit. But they would not have accepted it as charity. They wanted to be craftsmen and respected as a matter of right. That is what the Joint Committee's program has given them. There is more competition now — more competition on quality.

Without the reassurance they have received from the librarians, they would not have cooperated — there would have been no apparent incentive to pull them out of their destructiveness.

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By putting the emphasis on constructive competition, inertia has been overcome. Binders who have been satisfied for years to go on making bindings the same old way and who would have been killed off by competition, have become enterprising, daring, experimental. As a result, any library can now get better and more attractive bindings than five years ago.

Destructive competition sometimes permits one or two people in an industry to improve — but it never permits a whole industry to do so. That is what the constructive competition under the cooperative program is enabling a majority of the industry to do.

As I have watched the results of the program, within the industry, I have seen men regain self-respect. I have seen people happy to do good work. I have seen them develop pride of craft and group pride. Of course, I do not say that the binders have grown wings. I do say that there has been striking improvement in the spirit of the industry and many librarians have talked about it. After all, a new spirit may be even more uncomfortable than new shoes. It isn't easy for one man to adapt himself to a new spirit — it is much harder for an industry.

This spiritual rehabilitation is not something vague and intangible. It is not something contrary to what we consider the very nature of business — the profit-motive in capitalist society. It is something very practical and very tangible to the libraries as well as to the binders. It does make a difference in the kind of binding and service. It has had a vitalizing influence on everything connected with the problems of book conservation. I am sorry that there is no time to take up the program item by item and show how each one directly affects the binders — how each one is a form of adult education combined with self-discipline — how each one encourages the binders to apply intelligence to his problems.

Is this good-will of the librarians merely a myth — one of those myths which are used in totalitarian countries to get the people to do things they would not otherwise do? No, this program is a reality, not a myth. It is not something pulled out of the air by oratory — it is something built up from the very roots of those very human problems which go to make up buying and selling of binding. The

committee wrestles with very practical matters and offers practical solutions. If it did not do that, the goodwill of the librarians would not have been enough.

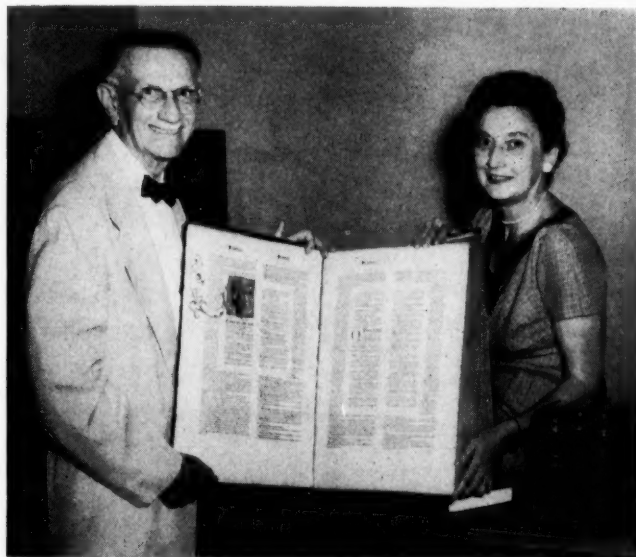
Both the spirit of the profession and the practical constructive statesmanship of the Joint Committee have been necessary to perform the task of psychotherapy. Both are necessary for the continuance of the good results.

I think that this is the way the binders see it. We do not want to do poor work; we do want to make a living. We can do neither when there is destructive competition. We do not want to kill off our competitors; we do not want to commit business suicide. The librarians have shown that they want good work and that they feel we have a right to exist. The profession has proved that it wants to cooperate and the Joint Committee has shown us how to do it. We still have much to learn — but at least we have learned how to learn.

Now, if I am permitted, I should like to step outside my role as visiting anthropologist studying the folkways of the binders. I should like to say a few words about what I have seen in this cooperative program through my own eyes.

These five years have not been easy. There have been struggles — struggles with misunderstanding and inertia and blind destructiveness. There will be more struggles — but I think the results are worth the effort. This attempt to build a new order, even in a little world of a little craft like library binding, is worth struggling for. That is about all there is left to do. In the bigger worlds of the library and the school, there are the same things to be done. We must not fail to try to do them. Each can start in his or her own field — no matter how small or big. There is so much to be done and so little time in which to do it. If we cannot rebuild our economic system and our society on the basis of mutual good faith — if we cannot replace conflict and violence by cooperation and hard work together — if we cannot replace some of our collective stupidities by collective thought — if we cannot transform all our fine words about social frontiers into reality — what is there left for us? What other hope is there left for us in this world of today?

Vulgate Bible Bound By Ruzicka



Octogenarian Joseph Ruzicka continues to enjoy a labor of love—restoring the written treasures of yesteryear. This is one of a three volume Vulgate from the library of Johns Hopkins University.

SPECIAL FABRICS FOR LIBRARY BINDING

by RICHARD F. TRUE
President, Special Fabrics, Inc.

Special Fabrics, Inc. has been making book cloth for twenty-seven years now. Fortunately, we very early hit on a proxylin buckram finish which seemed to fit nicely into the needs of the library binding industry. We could not have done this without the patient help and cooperation of several binders who were and still are members of the Institute nor without the help and cooperation of the staff of the Institute itself, which was then in its infancy. Incidentally, I believe that some of my predecessors here aided in drafting the original standards. We have several pieces of correspondence to and from Pelham Barr relative to tests and recommendations from our own laboratory.

Down through the years we have been grateful for the opportunity of working closely with many Library Binding Institute members and our associations with them have been rewarding.

As to standards, one of the inevitable things in a progressive industry is that the standards seem to upgrade themselves. Competition almost automatically results in higher levels

of achievement which then become regarded as new minimums.

It has been that way with us. We often look at samples of our earlier Saylback finishes samples of what we thought, twenty or ten or even five years ago, were quite nice pieces of buckram. By present standards however, they make us shudder.

Proxylin impregnations and the techniques of applying them have improved tremendously and today's products as furnished to the Library Binding Industry are finishes of which all cloth manufacturers can be proud. The programs of the Library Binding Institute and the requirements and help of its members have aided to a great extent in making this progress possible.

BOOK FINDER

Dennis, Mass.

Ben Muse supports a wife and five children by offering to locate almost any book you might be looking for. Using a little bookshop in nearby Hyannis as his headquarters, Muse searches attics, cellars, old bookshops and antique shops all over the country in his business of filling orders for rare or out-of-print volumes.

THE BOARD OF APPRAISAL AND THE MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS

by
JEROME K. WILCOX
*Librarian,
The City College,
New York, N. Y.*



The Library Binding Institute is nearing the completion of twenty-five years of service both to libraries and to the book binding industry. Within that short period, a progressively improved code of standards for book and periodical binding has evolved largely through the persistent efforts of the Joint Committee of the ALA and LBI. Through annual meetings of the Joint Committee of the ALA and LBI and the Library Binding Institute and regional meetings of the Library Binding Institute, librarians and binders have assembled to discuss problems and to come to a better understanding of what makes Class A Binding. The "Minimum Specifications for Class A Binding" of the American Library Association and the Library Binding Institute, issued in 1938 and revised in February 1952, was the result of the hard and persistent work of a handful of librarians and book binders. Today these specifications have gained national recognition as a norm by which all binding can be measured. Any librarian may now have the protection of specifications which can be written into any contract for its binding.

The Board of Appraisal, of which the writer was a member, made up of librarians, aided the Library Binding Institute, while it maintained New York City offices. The essential task of the Board of Appraisal was to examine the work of all new applicants for membership in LBI prior to their acceptance, to determine whether their samples showed careful adherence to these specifications. Members of the Board attempted to use great care in these examinations and had no hesitancy in making unfavorable reports for poor workmanship or evidence of failure to meet these specifications. The time spent by the Board of Appraisal in reviewing the workmanship of prospective new members of LBI was of considerable aid in the persistent efforts of LBI in keeping quality and workmanship up to minimum standards. Without this Board, the Board of Review and the Joint Committee, LBI might have become merely a trade association of library binders.

Through the efforts of the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI, book and periodical book binding has become sufficiently standardized to enable libraries to have confidence in any

bindery now a member of the Library Binding Institute.

Unfortunately the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI was discontinued in 1955. Annual or regional meetings of librarians and library binders have been fruitful and should be continued for the mutual benefit of both. Looking to the future, it is to be hoped that LBI and its members will always continue to improve standards for binding and never take a status quo position. Only then may libraries reasonably expect to preserve the printed page for posterity.



**"best
example
of
co-operative
work"**

Mr. Dudley A. Weiss:
Library Binding Institute
10 State Street
Boston 9, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Weiss:

... I do wish to report how impressed I was with the work of the Institute, particularly in relation to the development of standards in the field of library technology.

You will recall I served as director of the Library Technology Project for the American Library Association, and my report resulted in the establishment of the standards program at ALA headquarters. In my attempt to study standards, in effect, it became increasingly clear that the co-operation of librarians and library binders, dating from the beginning of the twentieth century, and resulting in the present Library Binding Institute, was, indeed by far, the best example of co-operative work which I came across in the field of standards. Most important today of course, is the continued surveillance of the binding industry by LBI, its ability to police the work of its members, and to sustain high standards of quality and service for librarians everywhere.

May I congratulate you on your twenty-fifth anniversary, and encourage the Institute to keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
John H. Ottmiller
Associate University Librarian
YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Constructive Achievements

by WILLIAM R. THURMAN, JR.
Superintendent Printing Office and Bindery
The New York Public Library

Congratulations are in order to the members of the Library Binding Institute upon attaining their first 25 years. May they have many more years of constructive achievements as they have had in the first 25 years.

It has been my privilege to see this organization grow to the present position it now occupies in Library Circles. I would be afraid of leaving out the names of many of the original members of the LBI, but the archives of the LBI are in a better position to give these pioneers the credit due them.

When the LBI was organized, it was Binders from many parts of the Country, who were selling a rebound book, and Librarians, who may not be familiar with bindings, receiving all types of bound books.

To bring some stabilization to both the Librarian and Binder, a committee was formed with members from the American Library Association and the LBI to learn what type of a bound book would fill the Librarians' needs, and also keep the cost within the librarians' budgets.

A Joint Committee of the American Library Association and the Library Binding Institute, after a period of time, presented what at that time was, the Minimum Specifications for a Class A Binding. When this was accomplished it was the first big step of our Industry.

What also was accomplished over the years was a more friendly attitude between the Binders, and an exchange of ideas and methods, that has helped our Industry grow to heights not thought possible years ago.

This has also placed Binders in a position to demand better materials, such as Book Cloth, Adhesives, Boards, just to name a few items necessary in binding a book.

It has also led to a demand for new machinery, that would speed up the various operations in the bindery without sacrificing quality and also meet the rising costs of labor and material.

What has this meant to the Librarian? It means that the Librarian knows what the minimum specifications are for a Class A binding and what to check in a bound book. If the Librarian receives books bound by a LBI member, and there should be a question as to the book not being properly bound, all that is necessary is to send the book to the LBI Office in order that the book may be examined. This assures the Librarian that her interests are protected and also helps the Binder to find out why the Librarian may be dissatisfied.

This closer relationship between the Librarian and the Binder is very essential today. As we all know, there are many more thousands of books being printed every year, and where are we going to place them. What is happening to the older books on our shelves? Much of this material requires special treatment. Some of this material requires Lamination, Microfilm, or Xerography. No one, except the Librarian would know the value of these old books, or the potential use to the readers. The Librarian must make a decision as to the best method to employ in order to make the book available to the reader. Many times the Binder may be in a position to advise the Librarian what may be done with some of these books providing the paper is not too old.

This type of cooperation is necessary, as it will give the Librarian another source to help solve the problem and the Binder another opportunity to help with the binding problems confronting the Libraries.



LBI HAS SERVED US WELL

by G. T. HARDESTY
North Texas State College

Congratulations to LBI on the eve of this 25th anniversary!

We here in our Bindery feel a personal gratitude to LBI and all its programs, organization, services and publications, for through them we have set up principles as guides to our methods of production. Too, as I think on our total philosophy concerning library service and book conservation, the influence of Class "A" Specifications becomes apparent.

We too have grown through the years, both in size and we think in stature. Here again we see the influence and help of LBI. As is all growth a process of maturation, our bindery has grown as it matured in its procedures, its practices, its abilities to meet certain standards. From a small repair shop in 1928, we have grown into a modern library binding unit that we can point to with much pride.

Finally, there is that very important area of library instruction wherein we have found you to be of great service through your publications and help with individual programs. With LBI materials we are able to work more effectively with future librarians in their learning and understanding of their role in the area of book conservation.

LBI has served us well as I know it has others . . . and therein lies perhaps the secret of the great success of LBI as well as each of its members. To select great purposes, set standards of quality, and then achieve them in a spirit of cooperation and service has merited a phenomenal growth and a lasting contribution to our society.

In Memoriam

W. ELMO REAVIS

1877 - 1959

The consequences of men's deeds are like the ripples in a lake. They affect the most distant shoreline, and their influence is felt in the remotest part. Such was the effect of the personality, the work, and the life of W. Elmo Reavis.

Born of pioneer parents in Whittier, California, he had a varied career before becoming a library bookbinder. A graduate of Los Angeles State Normal School (now UCLA) in 1896, he thereupon taught school and was Principal of the Lahainaluna School in Maui, Hawaii (the oldest secondary school west of the Mississippi). Eventually, he returned to California and became a printer. In 1913, he established The Pacific Library Binding Company in Los Angeles, California.

Very early, he established his business upon the twin principles of quality and service, which are today the goals and standards of Certified Library Binders who are members of Library Binding Institute. He recognized the importance of standards for library binding and devoted his efforts toward their establishment and acceptance by the industry and the library profession. Recognizing the importance of adequate training in libraries in the scientific maintenance of materials, he co-authored a book on bookbinding, authored and edited many articles on phases of library binding and for many years lectured to library science students. Ever alert to the changing requirements of libraries, he is considered to be one of the first, if not the first, library binder to bind periodicals to proper standards for library use.

Mr. Reavis appreciated the importance of mechanization of the various steps in processing and rebinding of books and the binding of periodicals. When he first entered the library binding business, it was largely a series of hand operations. In order to secure the strength necessary to enable a volume to withstand the rigors of library use and abuse, volumes were then oversewn by hand. Realizing that this was a time-consuming and, therefore, expensive operation, he devoted his energies to the mechanization of this process. His developmental work in this area of library binding resulted in the invention of the oversewing machine, and in 1922, he became President of the Oversewing Machine Com-



The oversewing machine was a major breakthrough in the technology of library binding. Its significance is to be found not only in the fact that oversewing is today the heart of library binding, giving it strength and durability which are engineered into the volume by a machine which has over 1,000 parts, many of which are made with the precision of a fine watch, but what is more important, it started a process of mechanization which is today being carried on with boldness and vigor. During his lifetime, he pioneered in additional equipment such as a scoring machine, a book sectioner, an electric pasteurizer, and a sander. But the consequences of mechanizing the most difficult binding operation encouraged others to mechanize many other operations, so that today, as a natural result of his efforts, existing machines are being improved, and new machines are being invented, using the latest techniques of electronics and hydraulics. He pointed the direction in which an industry must travel, and it is doing so.

The oversewing machine made it possible for the development of standards for library binding and prebinding. As early as 1905, American Library Association established a committee to promote progress in library binding. It was not until after the oversewing machine was invented that this progress became possible, and in 1923, with his help and with the help of his close friend and colleague, Frank M. Barnard, Miss Mary E. Wheelock of the Cleveland Public Library prepared, and American Library Association issued, the first specifications for library binding (1934) and the Standards for Reinforced (Pre-Library Bound) New Volumes (1938), the predecessors of the present LBI Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding. Almost

December, 1959

The Library Binder

all of the library binding and prebinding done in the United States is now processed according to these specifications. It is significant that just as the use of the oversewing machine is now world-wide, so too are the LBI Standards now raising the quality of library binding throughout the world.

In every library of our nation and the world, wherever there is a volume which has been oversewn, there is a monument to W. Elmo Reavis. Ours is a society of the printed word, and its preservation for use is an imperative justifying our huge investment in libraries. The contribution of W. Elmo Reavis to the art and technology of book preservation will be long remembered and acknowledged by librarians, library binders and by the readers whom they both serve.

From the LBI MAILBAG

Mr. Dudley A. Weiss
Executive Director
Library Binding Institute
10 State Street
Boston 9, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Weiss:

Thank you very much for your letter of 2 November asking me to contribute an article to the forthcoming edition of *The Library Binder* which will commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Library Binding Institute. I regret that the pressure of current business will not allow me enough time to prepare an acceptable article before your deadline.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you and the participating members of the Library Binding Institute on the occasion of this anniversary. The library profession in the United States is fortunate to have the services of an agency such as yours to provide substantial and material assistance in connection with our binding problems. Binding is a major budget item for most of us, and we must re-examine it periodically with an objective and informed attitude. Our Purchasing Office and our librarians in charge of binding preparation are deeply indebted to the Library Binding Institute for providing us with needed information on short notice.

Please accept my heartiest wishes for another quarter-century of successful and effective service. You are performing a useful function in the world of librarianship, and we all appreciate your contributions.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence S. Thompson
Director of Libraries



A LETTER FROM OUR 1959 SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

Boulder, Colorado
August 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Summerfield,

It seems impossible that it's been over a year since I had the pleasure of meeting you and your family. That certainly is a pleasant memory!

Now, thanks to the help of the Library Binding Institute, I have completed library school at the University of Denver. I received my degree last week and will start to work the first of September at the University of Colorado Library. I was really pleased to get a job in my very favorite town and am looking forward to actually beginning work.

Again, I would like to express my appreciation to you and to the Library Binding Institute. Because of all of you this past year has really been a wonderful experience.

Whenever you are in Colorado, I hope you will come and visit me — I would certainly enjoy seeing you and your family again.

Sincerely yours,
RUTH CAROL SCHEERER

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Memories of The Joint Committee

by EARL W. BROWNING

The Joint Committee was, I believe, the first joint committee of ALA members and library suppliers and was suspect by not a few librarians. They wanted to know what the library binders were up to and whether the ALA members would have any real influence on the decisions reached by the Joint Committee, or would just rubber stamp anything the binders wanted approved. What they didn't realize was that at least one member of their Committee, Mr. John Archer, of the New York Public Library Binding Department was thoroughly acquainted with library binding procedures and was well qualified to present the binding needs of libraries. In fact he contributed substantially to the Minimum Specifications as finally approved.

As far as I was concerned, I know I contributed little to the discussion of binding problems at the first few meetings of the Joint Committee, but I listened and learned. Something of what I learned I was able, I hope, to pass on to librarians with binding problems.

It soon became evident that to get the work of the Joint Committee quickly understood something to supplement the work of the LBI office and the individual committee members was needed. When it was suggested that the Joint Committee have a booth at the annual conferences of the ALA I was only too glad to be one of those to staff such a booth.

Our first such venture proved its worth. We showed and explained examples of binding in accordance with the Minimum Specifications; distributed copies of articles on binding printed by LBI; and answered hundreds of questions on all aspects of library binding and the work of the Joint Committee. Mr. Barr aided the ALA members of the Joint Committee at the first two or three of these demonstrations and met many librarians from the smaller libraries whom he might not otherwise have come to know.

We were extremely busy at these first booth exhibits. Since librarians were talking with librarian members of the Joint Committee they felt free not only to discuss their particular binding problems but to ask very frank questions about the work of the Joint Committee and its binder members and to receive equally frank questions. As time went on, confidence in the work of the Joint Committee increased. Throughout each year an increasing number of inquiries on binding were answered through the LBI office and its publications. Except for an occasional exhibit at the meeting of some special group of librarians these exhibits were discontinued.

One of the statements we heard too often at our exhibits, generally from younger librarians was, "I have been put in charge of our library's binding and I've had no training for it. I only had a lecture or two in library school and we visited a bindery once or twice and that's all". These and similar statements from librarians of small libraries who had no library school training showed the need for a manual of library binding which not only could be used in library school training courses but that would be useful to all in charge of binding in any library. The preparation of such a manual was undertaken by Mr. Louis N. Feipel and Mr. Joseph Ruzicka and eventually resulted in the Library Binding Manual, published in 1951.

The Joint Committee members seldom, if ever, met without, sooner or later, hearing complaints about the length of time volumes were away at the binderies. Too often Librarians failed to realize that they themselves could be partly to blame for such delay; that time could be saved by scheduling binding to avoid the rush seasons when magazines had to be bound; that endless mending of volumes with missing parts had to be held until the parts were supplied; and, that requests for "extras" in the matter of labels, book pockets or lettering could cause delay. Emphasis on the librarians part in sending volumes to the bindery at the proper time and in proper condition was always an important part of any meeting between librarians and Joint Committee members.

During these years, of working with librarians and binders, I became particularly interested in Standardized lettering for Magazine Volumes. For sometime after this method of lettering was introduced, there were binders who were not entirely in favor of it and plenty of librarians who could not bear the thought of looking along shelves of their bound magazines and seeing a change, even for the better, in the lettering of their volumes. Nevertheless, information on this subject was given whenever opportunity occurred and gradually the advantage of this system of lettering has proved its worth.

All in all, I believe the most important service the ALA members of the Joint Committee rendered was to help establish and continue to increase confidence and good feeling between librarians and library binders. I cannot speak for the other ALA members who served on the Joint Committee during the years of its existence but for me it was a very pleasant and rewarding experience.

Libraries Help Solve Business Problems

by ARTHUR E. LEONARD

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GREATER BOSTON BUSINESS,
James J. McLaughlin, Editor

To many a businessman, the cathedral-quiet atmosphere of a library is somewhat perplexing.

One industrial leader, accustomed to the burly-burly of commerce, paid a brief visit to his local library and remarked afterward: "Any place that quiet couldn't be producing anything."

In a sense he was right. No products were being manufactured there. But the ideas behind every product in the world were stored in the book shelves of the library waiting to serve the needs of all.

Today, more and more businessmen are turning to their local library in a sort of do-it-yourself shortcut to finding answers to the problems facing them. "Once a businessman uses the library to solve a pressing problem of the moment," said one librarian, "he becomes a steady customer. The trouble is, most businessmen are unaware of the assistance that is theirs for the asking from a library."

To give the businessman and the public in general a clearer picture of what a modern library can do for them is the objective of National Library Week to be held April 12-18. Sponsors are the National Book Committee and the American Library Association.

A recent Gallup poll found that 61% of the adults in America had not read any book except the Bible the previous year. Yet another survey showed that half the nation's adults live within a half mile radius of a public library and only one-fifth of them use it.

"We want to remind Americans what the printed word means to free men in a free society," said Erwin D. Canham, chairman of the Massachusetts Steering Committee. "We want to stimulate more of our citizens to open their minds, and we want to reveal some of the treasures that are theirs for the reaching in their libraries."

Two examples show what direct profits can flow when business leaders accept the Massachusetts Committee's challenge to use our libraries.

During World War II, one of the country's most important defense plants maintained a staff of 800 engineers working on original

research. A management expert investigated fifty sample projects being conducted by the research engineers. He reported that in about half the cases he was able to obtain the same, or better, information by going to the company library.

Another manufacturer's program for filling a large production order was stymied when he found that certain parts had to be made of nickel-plated aluminum.

The company engineers had never heard of nickel-plated aluminum, nor had the top technical men in both the aluminum and nickel industries. Clearly a very expensive research program would be needed and plans for the program were started.

The company librarian, who heard of the impasse, made a trip to the New York Public Library. She consulted the regional depository of the Department of Commerce collection of captured German patents. Within a half hour she had found a patent which described the process for which her company was getting ready to spend thousands of dollars to obtain through a research program.

In the last example, the company librarian used her specialized knowledge to consult a larger public library. The objectives and the collections of libraries differ, and today they are classified generally into the following categories: public, special, university or college, elementary and secondary school libraries. Each plays a different role and each employs a person with different training.

The businessman usually has a particular interest in the special library and there are many Greater Boston companies which maintain excellent special libraries of their own. Raytheon has such libraries in each of its many plants. General Electric has several different kinds of libraries in its Lynn and Pittsfield plants.

Among other special libraries in this area are those of Polaroid Corporation, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Godfrey L. Cabot Company, such insurance companies as New England Mutual and John Hancock, the Federal Reserve, First National and National Shawmut Banks as well as the local newspapers.

The American Library Directory lists some 2015 special libraries in the United States excluding law (352), medical (425), recreational (63), government (298) and armed services (494).

Because of its many colleges and universities, Massachusetts is also a leader in the number and quality of school libraries. Harvard University's library is by far the tops in its field with 6,085,761 volumes, according to a 1957 survey. Harvard is followed by Yale with 4,073,946 volumes; University of Illinois, 2,978,597 volumes; University of Michigan, 2,411,628, and Columbia University, 2,164,652.



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3. LBI STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY BINDING.
4. LBI STANDARDS FOR PRE-LIBRARY BOUND NEW BOOKS.
5. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT LIBRARY BINDING for Librarians, Trustees and Purchasing Agents.
6. LIST OF CERTIFIED BINDERS.
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Public libraries, however, are the largest and best known group. In Massachusetts, the public library has been an established institution for decades. Following the lead of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, in 1851, became the second state to pass legislation authorizing towns to levy taxes for the support of public libraries. Boston opened the nation's first great municipal library in 1854 and in 1890 the Bay State established the first state library extension agency.

According to latest available figures, Massachusetts has less than 3 per cent of the nation's population, but its public libraries have more than 9 per cent of the nation's public library books. This state's public libraries also circulate 8 per cent of all the country's public library books.

Today in Massachusetts, there are 391 libraries in the state's 351 cities and towns. Only four small towns with a total population of 909 are without a local public library and these towns are served by state bookmobiles operating out of regional centers.

For the year 1957, Massachusetts cities and towns spent \$13,460,890 for public library service, or \$2.78 per capita.

This total per capita figure does not present a clear picture, however, because the larger cities spend more per capita. Figured for the five communities with a population over 100,000, the per capita expenditure for library service in these cities is \$4.43.

In the year 1957, there were 2.8 volumes per capita in our state's public libraries, or almost three books for every citizen of the state.

Greater Boston, with its complex of major universities, research and scientific business firms, medical and legal colleges and its private and municipal libraries is truly one of the world's great library centers.

The Boston Public Library houses a collection of more than 3,700,000 books of all sorts. It is a giant storehouse of knowledge and a dispenser of information employing one third of all the trained librarians in the public libraries of the Commonwealth.

The Boston Public Library is actually two libraries in one. The first is the usual kind of library which can be found in most cities and towns, although much larger of course. The Boston Library also is a reference and research library which is its most direct benefit to businessmen. The Boston and New York Libraries are the only two large city libraries eligible to be members of the Association of Research Libraries because of their reference and research materials.

Here are some of the wide varieties of questions which the research staff of the Boston Library has answered for citizens who wrote, telephoned or called the Library for aid:

Can you give me the history of the apple festival in Wenatchee, Washington?

What is the current price of copper sulphate?

When were bananas used in launching ships?

What is the current market price of the English pound?

How many newspapers are published in Yiddish in Rio de Janerio?

Of course, hundreds of less obscure questions are answered each day by the library research staff. The reference and research facilities are used by Boston residents, but from 40 to 50 per cent of the use is by non-residents. Over two-thirds of them come from 22 cities and towns surrounding Boston.

This drain on the Library's facilities, paid almost in full by the City of Boston, is a heavy one and continuing efforts are being made to spread the cost of the Boston Public Library to a wider area.

The Boston Public Library system is made up of the Central Library, 27 branch libraries and three bookmobiles.

Businessmen will find the following major research collections within the Boston Library:

General Research with newspapers from every state and many foreign countries as well as magazines and other periodicals, government documents, almanacs, and other publications.

Social Sciences — particular attention is given to statistics, money, banking, public finance, politics, population movements, and similar subjects.

Education — essential reference materials, periodicals, indexes, and other publications on the theory and scope of education.

Science and Technology — extensive materials on all sciences with complete files of technical publications. One of the largest collections of patents in the United States.

History — ancient and modern maps, biography and genealogy, references in all fields of history.

Fine Arts — collection of pictures, reference books, magazines on fine and applied arts. Space available for art students using oversized volumes or copying pictures.

Music — rich collection of music including scores, librettos, sheet music and recordings.

Language and Literature — especially strong in American and English literature.

Religion — from ancient to modern times.

Prints — large gallery is used for current exhibitions. Study room available. Especially strong in 19th and 20th century prints.

Rare Books — notable assembly of manuscripts and special collections.

Business — business information is furnished through the Central Library and the

Kirstein Business Branch, 20 City Hall Avenue.

The Kirstein Business Branch is of particular interest, of course, to the business community.

A gift of Louis E. Kirstein in honor of his father, Edward Kirstein, this branch was opened in 1930. Its purpose is to furnish current business information on almost any subject to the business community.

The Kirstein Library maintains about sixty business services such as Moody's to provide financial statements, business forecasts, laws, statistics, and other information. It has a very large collection of government publications, business, financial, trade and statistical magazines, and books.

Much information can be obtained by a simple telephone call.

There are many other large and effective libraries, both public and private, in the Greater Boston area, but the ones in this article have been cited only as examples to give the businessman an idea of the resources at his command.

Their facilities also were explained in some detail to present facts which would give the businessman an understanding of the vital role which libraries play in the education of our citizens, and the valuable assistance they are equipped to give our business firms.

Former Presidents Herbert Hoover and Harry S. Truman issued a joint statement on the occasion of the first National Library Week, a portion of which declared:

"Men die; devices change; success and fame run their course. But within the walls of even the smallest library in our land lie the treasures, the wisdom and the wonder of man's greatest adventures on this earth."

Library Week, April 12-18, will focus public attention upon America's libraries which make the access to truth rapid and easy for everyone seeking it.

NEXT ANNUAL LBI

CONVENTION

DENVER, COLORADO

MAY 10-12

1960

December, 1959

MORE FROM THE MAIL BAG

Library Binding Institute
10 State Street
Boston 9, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Library Association held recently at York, Pennsylvania I was very impressed by a poster-like illustration distributed by the Joseph Ruzicka Bindery of Baltimore bearing the caption, "Learning to Live Begins in the Library". I have two classes in Children's Literature at the college level numbering forty-eight students. These people were so impressed with this poster that they asked me to inquire if it would be possible to obtain a copy for each of them. I know this entails a large number but we would be willing to pay a nominal sum to have them available for these people. It is one of the most beautiful and stimulating incentives to reading that I have found in a long time. I shall appreciate your interest.

Very truly yours,



IMPORTED TITLES

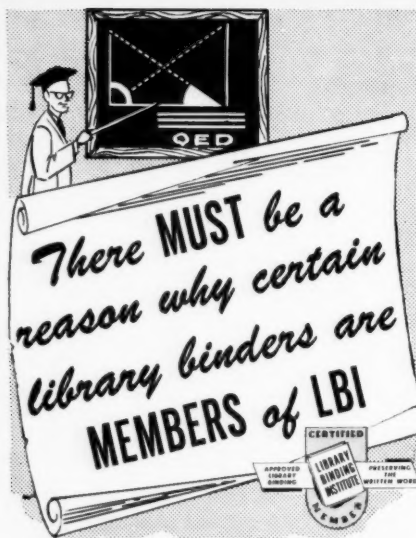
It Has Often been said by Americans that the British don't use very good English, spelling out such words as "behaviour", "encyclopaedia" and "defence".

The differences in the sense of words lead to problems for the publishers who release their titles on both sides of the ocean.

Harry Bauer, Library director at the University of Washington, reveals that John Buchan's "Sick Heart River" showed up in America as "Mountain Meadow" and Bertrand Russell's "Principles of Social Reconstruction" became "Why Men Fight".

Going the other way, Jesse Stuart's "Taps for Private Tussie" appeared in England as "He'll Be Coming Down the Mountain".

Bauer reports that F. Scott Fitzgerald had to be persuaded to use the title "The Great Gatsby". He wanted to call it "Trimalchio in West Egg".



The Library Binding Institute was founded by men of skill and integrity whose one desire has been to set and maintain highest possible standards for the Library Binding Industry . . . These men, their successors and serious newcomers who have joined the Institute in recent years are dedicated to a principle: — that of binding library books according to specifications and standards which have proven to give libraries greatest circulation at lowest cost.

To be a member of LBI, a Binder may be certified only after giving evidence of his responsibility and his ability to meet these high standards. Binders who fulfill these requirements are invited to join LBI and make every effort to do so for the recognition it affords. That's why membership has doubled in five years.

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To know who these binders are, write today for the official list of Certified LBI Members. We'll send you at the same time copies of the "Standards for Library Binding" which is on the MUST reading list for every Librarian. We'll also tell you about the other free aids LBI has to offer such as movies, slides, helpful brochures, our magazine, posters, etc.

Write today, won't you? to —

LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE
10 State St., Boston 9, Mass.

December, 1959



OFFICIAL GUIDE TO WASHINGTON

Sgt. Wilburt McDonald of the Capitol Police Force shows the view from the West side of the Capitol to Katherine Sibert, a visitor from Jacksonville, Illinois and daughter of Library Binding Institute's President Robert Sibert.



ELIZABETH BIAS WINS RUZICKA AWARD

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bias of Washington, N.C., has won the 1959-60 Joseph Ruzicka Scholarship of \$1,000 for studies in library science.

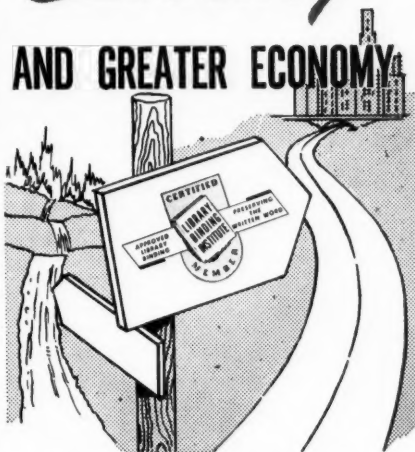
She received the award given by the Joseph Ruzicka Bookbinding Co. of Greensboro, at the biennial conference of the North Carolina Library Association in Durham Oct. 9.

The award was made on the recommendation of the scholarship committee and the executive board of the State Library Association.

Mrs. Bias was graduated cum laude from Atlantic Christian College and received her master's degree from East Carolina College in Greenville. She has done outstanding work as a librarian in schools in Wilmington, Del., and Washington, N.C. She will continue her studies at the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina.

Signpost to a better Library

AND GREATER ECONOMY



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Of all the literature published by LBI these "Standards" are the most important and a MUST reading for every librarian. Other LBI material includes lists of Certified Binders, Brochures, Posters, Educational Slides, Movies, etc. All of these are available to you without charge or obligation. We urge you to write today.

LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE

10 STATE STREET

BOSTON 9, MASS.

New Method Dedicates New Plant



The new plant of New Method Book Bindery, Inc., Jacksonville, Illinois was formally dedicated on Thursday, December 3. Over 300 librarians and other dignitaries attended the ceremony and were taken on a tour to inspect the building of Bound-To-Stay-Bound Prebound Books. Distinguished guests included Mr. Benjamin E. Powell,

President of American Library Association, who made the dedication address; Mrs. Merlin Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Carolyn W. Field, President of Children's Services Division, ALA and a host of others from the fields of government, education and business.



NEW MEMBERS OF THE LBI SILVER BOOK CLUB

The Silver Book is awarded in recognition of outstanding service in the library field. It may be awarded to libraries or to individuals. Four presentations are being made in December, 1959:

1. To Verner W. Clapp, President, Council on Library Resources, Inc. — "in recognition of his contributions to the establishment of standards to assist librarians in the discharge of their duties."
2. To The New York Public Library — "in recognition of the contribution of its staff to the development of high standards in the preservation of library materials."
3. To Mrs. Mable C. Wolcott, Hanover Pub-

lic Library, Hanover, Pa. — "in recognition of her success in having a majority of the school children of Hanover make use of the public library during summer vacation."

4. To Sister Ruth Marie, St. Edward's School, Strafford Springs, Conn. — in recognition of her ability to build a fine library by means of greeting card and cake sales conducted by willing children whose enthusiasm was fired under her warm and friendly guidance."

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